

Mohave County Miner.

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Tunnels for Mining.

There was a time when the tunnel as a working for finding and transporting ores was not favorably looked upon in mining circles. As a stock selling proposition, one that appeals to non-mining investors, it has long been a favorite, but mining men were able for years to point to the fact that not an important tunnel had ever been made to repay the cost of driving except when some known vein was to be worked and the bore was to take the place of a shaft for that particular property. The fact that the Sutro tunnel never paid stood for many years to discourage similar undertakings, and it was sure to be cited as proof of the charge that tunnels designed to prospect and provide outlet for districts as a whole were impractical and visionary.

The Cowenhoven tunnel at Aspen came as a local example of one such enterprise that had been a success and to encourage others being driven. The Nelson tunnel at Creede gave evidence on the Sutro side up to the time it was taken over by the Humphrey company and directed to the United Mines territory. For years the Newhouse tunnel at Idaho Springs failed to establish either one thing or the other, but when it began to cut the veins and do its work then it was seen that it was to prove a financial as well as an economic success, and its imitators became numerous.

But it is in Leadville that the first big results from a tunnel have come to give indorsement to such enterprises as are planned to become underground railroads for mining districts. The Yak tunnel did not receive the enthusiastic indorsement of all Leadville mine operators when it was begun. For seven years these doubters had the best of the evidence; then the turn came in Yak affairs, and since then the proof has been all one way. For three years it has been producing ores at a profit, and the fact is now generally accepted that it is one of the greatest mining undertakings in the state and promises to be one of the most profitable as well. Local mining men showed their faith in the ultimate outcome of the Yak by standing assessments for the seven years during which it crawled its way through iron hill towards the heart of the Leadville district. There were all sorts of discouragements, but the work was kept going pretty steadily. Millions had been invested before a dollar of revenue came out, but today through profits from leases, from transportation and the several sources of revenue, the company is earning profits of a third of a million a year and the increased capacity of its several plants now being in hand will double the figure. Its underground workings measure in the miles, it has the most complete electrical equipment in the mining business, its mill is a model and its process of zinc separation combined with cheap mining and transportation facilities has done much to make Leadville the great producer of zinc it now is.

It was not the mere fact that it was a tunnel that gave such results from the Yak. It was mining judgment and mining perseverance and ingenuity that won the battle, just as it does in all cases, as the question of whether a tunnel is a good or bad thing remains one of whether it is wisely conceived and will reach sufficient ore to warrant it being driven. Because the Yak is making money it is not to be accepted by the indiscriminating stock buyer that every enterprise carrying the name of tunnel will pay if driven into a Colorado hill, but its success will go a long way toward removing the prejudice which gained hold on the minds of good mining men when tunnel after tunnel failed to realize the hopes that had actuated their driving.—Denver Republican.

Big Deal in Jerome Mining Properties.

By far the most important mining deal made in Yavapai county in recent years was closed when a group of twenty-one patented mining claims, adjoining the famous United Verde properties at Jerome, passed into the

control of the Hull Copper company, in which a number of eastern capitalists are interested, who have already subscribed 500,000\$ in cash for the development and equipment of the properties.

This amount, which is but the preliminary capital, for the opening of the promising properties, is to be at once placed at the disposal of G. W. Hull, president and general manager of the new concern, the intention being later and when the development work done justifies it, to erect a reduction plant of large capacity.

The holdings of the company lie immediately northwest and south of and adjoining the great United Verde mines, and it is a fact well known to a large number of miners who are or have worked in the United Verde's Eureka, Wade Hampton, Chrome North and Chrome South mines, that the immense ore bodies in these workings continue into the ground covered by the locations of the new company.

The preliminary plan of development agreed upon embraces the pushing of the Dillon tunnel into the mountain with greater energy than ever, and the starting of a drift from the bottom of the 450 foot shaft on the 1888 claim to connect with the tunnel from which a series of laterals will be run into the ore bodies. A force of men will be at once put to work in the repairing of this shaft and a pump will be installed to unwater it. The tunnel is now in a distance of 1800 feet into the mountain and taps several promising ore bodies in its course, at depths ranging from 400 to 1100 feet.

A number of shafts expose ore bodies on several of the claims, the deepest of which is on the Jerome mine, which has a depth of 250 feet.

The deal was perfected through O. B. Stanton, a Kansas City mining engineer, who has other mining interests in this county, and who has been instrumental within the past year, in having 1,000,000\$ subscribed for the development of five other properties in this county, in addition to the recent transaction.—Phoenix Review.

New Trial of Famous Case.

Attorneys interested in the Beemer vs. Pease litigation at Yuma state that in that place yesterday District Judge J. H. Campbell set aside the recent verdict of a jury and granted a new trial.

Beemer brought suit against Pease to have a contract for the purchase of mines at Quartzite for about 2,500,000\$ set aside. Pease then brought suit for 2,500,000\$ for failure to carry out the contract.

Both suits were tried together at Yuma before a jury in last April. The verdict gave Beemer damages of 1\$ and decided practically every thing else for Pease.

Under the conditions, the jury could not award damages to Beemer who was not suing for them. Any damages awarded should have gone to Pease if he had any coming.

Many sensational developments have occurred, one of them being a charge by Beemer and suit for over 3,000,000\$ against Pease for alleged salting of the mines of the Amalgamated company.—Phoenix Enterprise.

Next to American capital, French capital has been the most active in seeking investment in Mexico during the past year. The proportionate increase of the French investment was greatly in excess of ours, being about 100 per cent. In less than one month after Mexico went upon a gold basis, Paris bankers had secured control of the banking situation of the country by acquiring a predominating interest in the leading banks of the City of Mexico, namely, the Bank of London & Mexico, considered the bulwark of British capital in Mexico, and the Central Bank, the clearing house for all the chartered state banks of the republic. French capital has for some years held a very large interest in the National Bank of Mexico. Other French capital was invested in industrial enterprises, particularly in cotton mills and in mining undertakings.—M. & S. Press.

Lots Drawn for Rich Property.

Juarez enjoyed a unique and exciting experience. It was a drawing for a mine valued at 40,000\$. Many of the wealthiest citizens of Juarez and Chihuahua participated in the drawing, but the mine was won by Dave Finchler, a young American, who lives with his brother, Louis Finchler in Juarez.

The mine which was desired by so many people is a large hill of low grade silver, lead and iron ore located 50 miles east of Villa Ahumada. It was generally supposed that this hill was embraced in adjoining mining claims owned by a company. But some months ago the question as to whether or not the hill belonged to the company, was raised with the result that the department of fomento ordered a survey of the property. The survey disclosed the fact that the hill had never been denounced. The department then announced that the property would be open to denouncement at the office of the government mineral agent in Juarez.

Promptly at the time named a bunch of 102 denouncements were shoved across the counter of the mineral agent's office in Juarez. It is said that Governor Terrazas and a number of his clerks were among the filers. A number of the most prominent citizens of Juarez had used the names of friends and relatives to increase their chances to get the mine. Eighteen of the denouncements were thrown out as being irregular and 84 were accepted.

As all of the denouncements were filed at the same hour it was decided that the 84 applicants should draw for the mine. An old policy wheel was brought into service and 84 numbers were placed in it and it was agreed that the person drawing the highest number should have the mine. As the drawing proceeded and only a half dozen remained to draw and the high number was still in the wheel the excitement became intense.

The winning number was the last in the wheel and Dave Finchler being the last to draw won the mine, and his denouncement was promptly accepted and filed. The losers were refunded the money they had put up as denouncement and filing fees.—Phoenix Review.

The Nevada Commonwealth Mining company, owning a group of fifteen claims fifteen miles south of Reno, Nevada, shipped 765 tons of ore to the Salt Lake smelters during the last twenty-one days of August, which netted from 7\$ to 10\$ a ton. In the development of the company's property an immense ledge was recently uncovered that assays better than 40\$ to the ton in gold, silver and lead. Another ledge goes as high as 40 per cent in zinc to the ton. The company has equipped its property with a concentrating plant of large capacity, and conditions at both mine and mill indicate a period of long and profitable operation. This is the company which was the object of a vicious attack last year by Colorado and other mining publications, and which they designated as a "wild-cat." However, it is winning out along legitimate lines. The mine has been developed to a depth of 540 feet, and the ore bodies exposed give every evidence of great permanency, with a large amount of ore blocked out, sufficient in quantity to keep the mill in operation for a number of years to come. C. W. Clapp, of Ogden, is manager for the company, and since the property has been under his care and direction he has accomplished wonders in the way of its development and equipment. It is confidently believed that the Commonwealth will eventually take rank as being one of the greatest mines of Nevada.—Salt Lake Review.

Parents in Tucson are up in arms at the lack of school accommodations and in several cases the blame has been placed on the trustees and principal, and even the overworked teachers are not free from censure. From 200 to 300 children will be compelled to enter private schools or receive no schooling this year. The school board is in a quandry as how to relieve the congested condition.—Safford Journal.

Complaint is Made to the President That a Fraudulent Count of Votes is Intended.

Office of the Governor, Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 2, 1906.
Hon. Thomas F. Wilson,
President Joint Statehood League,
Tucson, Arizona.

Dear Sir: I find upon my return from a visit out of the territory a letter awaiting me from the president of which the following is a copy:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y.,
"Sept. 20, 1906.

"My Dear Governor Kibbey: I am sorry to say grave charges have been made to me that under the organization of which you are the active leader there will not be a fair count of the votes on the question of statehood. If these charges were well founded I need not say to you that it would be a national disaster, I have no doubt there is no truth in them; but some prominent people in the United States do believe them, and they are joined in this belief by some of the most prominent people of Arizona and New Mexico. Therefore, to avoid all criticism I direct that, if you can in any way arrange it, you have representatives of the statehood people present at the canvassing of the votes on statehood. I have sent a copy of this letter to Governor Hagerman and directed him to make the same arrangement—that is, have representatives from both the statehood and anti-statehood parties present to witness the count of the votes.

Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Hon. Joseph H. Kibbey,
"Governor of Arizona,
"Phoenix, Arizona."

I have of course assured the president that I shall do all I can do to have representatives of the statehood people present at the canvass of the votes on statehood.

In order to do this I must have the co-operation of your association.

I need hardly advise you of the provisions of our law designed to secure a free, untrammelled vote of the people on any question, and particularly the safeguards to secure a fair count, nor need I remind you how efficacious our system has been since its adoption in 1891. Since the adoption, fifteen years ago, of our present system of conducting elections, and during which time many elections have been bitterly contested, I think I can confidently say there has never been an instance of a wilfully unfair count of the ballots. Such a thing is practically impossible under our law.

This speaks well enough for the efficacy of our system. But in order that any suspicion as to the fairness of the count on the question of statehood may be avoided, I am anxious that there shall be at every polling place in the territory, if possible, a representative of those favoring the statehood described on the ballots—that is, the union of Arizona and New Mexico as one state—who may see every ballot cast, see that it is counted, and counted to express the intention of the voter who cast it, and see that the result at the poll is properly certified.

The designation of such persons will, I assume, necessarily rest with your organization.

I shall address a note by this mail to the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the territory, enclosing copies of this letter for their information, and make the recommendation, which I have no doubt will be cheerfully complied with, that they direct every election board at the election of November 6, 1906, to permit the attendance of representatives of your organization at the polls during the deposit of ballots, at the count, and at its public proclamation and certification.

In those precincts where there may be no voters favoring the statehood proposition, I shall advise the admission to the count and certification of any qualified elector of any other precinct in the territory who shall be properly accredited by your organization.

I am so completely confident that the people of this territory want the ensuing election to be a fair, unequivocal

and unimpeachable record of their sentiment on the joint statehood question, that I expect every board of supervisors and every precinct election board will not only permit, but will invite the attendance of representatives of every view upon that question at the casting of the ballots, at the count of the ballots, and at the public proclamation of the result and its certification.

Your association, and any subordinate or auxiliary organization under the auspices of your organization, will be recognized as authorized to accredit representatives for this purpose.

In addition to this, I shall take other precautions so that the result of the coming election shall be absolutely unimpeachable.

I have addressed this letter to you as the chief officer of the only joint statehood organization in the territory of which I have any knowledge. The records of the office of the secretary of the territory fall up to this time to disclose, as the statutes require they should, the nomination of any candidate for any office who represents that sentiment, although certificates of nominations of other candidates are on file. Therefore, that every organization, and every person, may know of my desire in this matter, and in order that the fullest opportunity may be offered for the attendance of representatives of any interest at this election, I have given a copy of this letter to the press. Yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH H. KIBBEY,
Governor.

The Goldfield correspondent of the Salt Lake Herald says: One of the richest pieces of gold ever taken from a mine was placed on exhibition today in the window of a Main-street jewelry store. It weighs probably twenty pounds and assays 200,000\$ a ton. It is a specimen from the rich deposits in the Mohawk lease on the Mohawk, from which the leasing company has been sacking ore from a fat streak measuring about one foot across that averages 50,000\$. This rich deposit is a part of an eight-foot bunch of high-grade ore which is broken and loaded into open freight cars. This phenomenally rich ore has been in evidence in a drift on the 220-foot level for more than seventy feet. On the 270-foot level a drift is being rushed into the same territory, which will afford an additional fifty feet of backs. That the values are there has been demonstrated by sinking a winze twenty-five feet, from which average samples show almost 900\$ a ton. Last Saturday ore was encountered in the Peterson lease on the Silver Pick mine at a depth of seventy feet. Assays from the bottom of the shaft showed average values of 170\$ a ton. The Silver Pick adjoins the Mohawk on the north, but the Mohawk ledge swings to the east before reaching the end lines, and by some Silver Pick was not considered very promising ground.

The geological survey at Washington, D. C., has just made public the information that the year 1905 was characterized by a very heavy consumptive demand for lead bordering on famine toward the close of the year, advancing prices and a considerably enlarged, though inadequate, domestic production. The lead interests of the country underwent further concentration. The lead ores smelted by the works in the United States in 1905 are as follows: Colorado, 56,638 short tons; Idaho, 99,027 short tons; Utah, 44,996; Montana, 2,207; New Mexico, 1,232; Arizona, 2,091; California, 116; Washington, 56. All others, 104,058. Total, 312,728. All of which shows the constantly increasing demand of lead, which is of great importance to Arizona miners.

If the laboring men of the United States would absolutely quit drink for one month they would have enough money to purchase 500 of the largest manufacturing establishments in America. If they would abstain a year they could buy 5,000 manufacturing establishments and if they would quit for twenty years they could control all the manufacturing interests in America. If they would only quit 60 days they could buy the Pullman Palace Car works and all its rolling stock.